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Spy Telling of Israeli Operations; Pelton Convicted of Selling Secrets

U.S. Aides Say Pollard Is Giving Justice Dept. Further Information

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 5 — The former Navy analyst who admitted spying for Israel has begun providing the Justice Department with information about a number of Israeli espionage operations in the United States, senior Reagan Administration officials said today.

They said the spy, Jonathan Jay Pollard, agreed to give evidence about other spying operations as part of a plea bargain in which he acknowledged selling stacks of secret American military documents to Israel.

One highly placed Administration official said the amount of Israeli spying in the United States would "surprise many people as more evidence turns up."

Shift in Inquiry Focus

Speaking on condition that he not be identified, the official said the Justice Department's inquiry had not implicated other Americans. He said the inquiry had focused on Israelis and other foreigners, but he provided no other details.

At a court hearing Wednesday, Mr. Pollard, a 31-year-old former counterterrorism analyst for the Navy, acknowledged his participation in a spy ring organized by a branch of the Israeli Ministry of Defense. Four Israelis were named as co-conspirators in the case but were not indicted.

In an interview Wednesday, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William H. Webster, said critically that Israel had given "selective cooperation" in the investigation of Mr. Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson Pollard, who pleaded guilty to two lesser counts.

Mr. Webster would not comment when asked if he believed Israeli Government assertions that the spying unit that oversaw Mr. Pollard was a renegade operation.

Despite promises of full cooperation from Israeli officials, Mr. Webster said, Israeli assistance has been limited.

"It appears that we've probably received selective cooperation," he said in the interview. "I don't want to get

into that because of more ahead." He described the lack of cooperation as "disappointing but, considering the nature of intelligence gathering, it's really not surprising."

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy here, Yossi Gal, said he would not respond to Mr. Webster's comments. Instead, he repeated an embassy statement last week insisting that "full cooperation regarding the Pollard affair has been and is continuing."

"The Pollard affair was an unauthorized deviation from the Israeli policy of not conducting any espionage activities in the United States," he said.

Using words harsher than Mr. Webster's, Justice Department officials vowed today to conduct a widespread investigation of allegations that the espionage operation involving Mr. Pollard was much larger than originally reported.

A senior department official who asked not to be identified strongly indicated that information from Mr. Pollard might lead to criminal charges against Israeli officials. "Don't assume anything about this case," he said.

Lasting Impact Not Expected

Another Administration official said he believed the case, which has strained American-Israeli ties, would not have a lasting effect on the relationship between the two longtime allies.

"In the long run it shouldn't do harm," he said. "We need Israel as a strong force in the Middle East. We have pledged to maintain their independence, their viability; we won't shirk on that or anything else."

Officials at the Justice Department said that no arrests were imminent in the espionage investigation. "We're in an investigative phase for a while," one said, explaining that prosecutors were still analyzing information provided by Mr. Pollard.

"His promise of cooperation was broad, not narrow," the official said. "To the extent he has knowledge of other activities, we will want to hear of it."

Pollard Role Puzzling

Law-enforcement agents say they are still puzzling over the decision by Israeli officials to recruit Mr. Pollard for espionage.

"I think a lot of people were surprised because it didn't fit the pattern of Israeli intelligence," Mr. Webster said. "The utilization of Pollard was unusual."

Mr. Pollard, who is Jewish, was described by some acquaintances as out-

spoken, occasionally zealous in his support of Israel, which could have made him an obvious suspect in an espionage investigation involving intelligence about the Middle East.

Under the agreement with prosecutors, Mr. Pollard pleaded guilty to one count of espionage. Although the crime can result in life imprisonment, the Justice Department waived its right to request the maximum punishment. Mrs. Pollard, 28, faces up to 10 years in prison.

It is not clear which Israelis might face criminal charges. Among those named as Mr. Pollard's co-conspirators was Rafael Eitan, described by Israeli sources as the leader of the spy ring.

The Israeli Government reportedly removed Mr. Eitan from his post as leader of the Defense Ministry Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs after Mr. Pollard's arrest last November.

A Justice Department official who asked not to be identified said that Mr. Eitan was not protected by diplomatic immunity, although his extradition from Israel might be difficult if not impossible.

Also named as conspirators were an Israeli Air Force colonel, a science attaché in the Israeli consulate in New York, and a secretary in the Israeli Embassy here. Joseph E. diGenova, the United States Attorney in Washington who is the chief prosecutor in the case, has not ruled out prosecution of the Israelis.

In court papers, prosecutors have said that Israeli officials asked Mr. Pollard to gather classified satellite photographs and other intelligence material related to Israel's defense. Beginning in 1984, Mr. Pollard said, he provided them with stacks of material gathered from a Navy facility in Maryland.

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Israelis Accused in Case

Rafael Eitan

Rafael Eitan, a 58-year-old veteran of the shadowy world of Israel's secret services, is a former chief of operations of Mossad, Israel's equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency. He also served as an adviser on terrorism to Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Eitan, who was born in the kibbutz Ein Harod, first engaged in clandestine activities in what was then Palestine as a member of the Jewish underground force known as the Palmach, a forerunner of what became the Israel Defense Forces with the establishment of the Jewish state in 1948.

He served in the Israeli Army as an officer, rising to the rank of major, before leaving to join the Mossad in 1954. In 1960, as a Mossad agent, Mr. Eitan participated in the kidnapping of Adolf Eichmann in Buenos Aires and smuggling him to Israel where he was tried and hanged.

Mr. Eitan left Mossad in 1976 when Ariel Sharon, then security adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, invited him to serve as his deputy. Mr. Eitan joined the Herut Party and was elected to its central committee.

When the Likud bloc, which included Herut, won the parliamentary elections in 1977 and took over the Government, Mr. Eitan returned to his specialty of intelligence as an adviser on counterterrorism in Prime Minister Begin's office.

In 1981, Mr. Eitan was appointed as the head of the Bureau of Scientific Affairs, a small intelligence unit charged with gathering scientific information. It was in this post that he purportedly became involved in the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case.

When the Pollard affair became exposed, the Israeli Government dismissed Mr. Eitan from the scientific

intelligence post and the bureau was broken up. The Government then appointed Mr. Eitan as chairman of the board of Israel Chemicals, one of the biggest state-owned industrial concerns in the country.

Irit Erb

Irit Erb was a secretary to the science attaché in the Israeli Embassy in Washington. She may have been an Israeli student who was working part time for the embassy. She returned to Israel immediately after Mr. Pollard's exposure as a spy.

Joseph Yagur

Joseph Yagur was the consul for scientific affairs at the Israeli consulate in New York City from 1980 until his return to Israel immediately after Mr. Pollard's exposure as a spy. He is an engineer by training and is in his early 40's. Before coming to New York, he held several unspecified jobs in the Israeli Defense Ministry and also worked at the Bureau of Scientific Affairs.

Aviem Sella

Aviem Sella was a colonel in the Israeli Air Force when he purportedly became involved with Mr. Pollard in 1984. A senior fighter pilot and considered one of Israel's leading younger officers, Colonel Sella was promoted to brigadier general and put in charge of one of the largest Air Force bases in Israel, in the Negev desert. General Sella was a graduate student at New York University in 1984 and earned a business degree that year from its School of Business Administration.